

THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, JULY 16. 1792.

[No. 1579]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Mr. BARBER.
By inserting the following in your useful Mercury, you will greatly oblige one of your

CONSTANT CUSTOMERS.

An Extract from a late Publication, entitled the AMERICAN ORACLE, by the Hon. SAMUEL STEARNES, L. L. D. &c.

"It is thought, that no men are treated much worse than the Physicians have been in some parts of the world; for, let their skill be ever so great, they have frequently been interrupted in their practice to the great injury of their patients: for, when they have laid the foundation for a cure, other meddlesome have taken the work out of their hands, and hindered a regular course of physical operations; just as a Divine might be hindered from preaching a sermon, by being tormented out of his pulpit, after he had named his text and the heads of his discourse, by some upstart unskilled in divinity.

"I have often thought that this illegal practice has been the cause of the death of thousands; for whilst the quack is administering his nostrums, the disease gains ground, and an end is put to the life of the patient.

"Regular-bred Physicians are frequently imposed upon in this way, for many people are very fond of those who have raised their fame by quackery: hence they leave the man of skill and run after impostors.

"Sometimes when a skilful Physician has prescribed proper remedies for a patient, his orders are disobeyed by the nurses; and whilst he is absent, in comes Mother Midnight with her budget of herbs, and makes and administers decoctions destructive to the relief of the distressed, till at length death closes the scene.

"I have often wondered at the madness and folly of some people, who will venture their lives in the hands of quacks, sooner than they will venture their estates. When they go to law, they will be sure to employ a good lawyer, for fear of losing their money; but when they are taken ill, and their lives are in imminent danger, they will pass by a skilful Physician, and employ an impostor, and thus perhaps lose their lives by their folly.

"A Physician must turn out at all times in the night, even in the most violent storms, and take care of both the rich and the poor; and he must wait a long time for his money, as the merchant, baker, butcher, brewer, &c. must have their payment first; and then if he charges but a very moderate price for his services, he will be cursed, railled at, detamed, and at last contemned to the infernal regions, as an extortioner. I do not say that this is the practice in every place within the circle of my acquaintance; but it has been too much the practice in some places, and it is now high time there was a reformation."

The following paper was read by Mr. Grey, in the British House of Commons on the 24th of February, the Russian Ambassadors under consideration. The number who presented it stated it to be the substance of an answer of the Grand Vizier to Sir Robert Anstey, the British Minister at Constantinople during the Russian Negotiation.

"THE Grand Signior wars for himself, and for himself makes peace—he can trust his own slaves, servants and subjects—he knows their faith, has experienced their virtue, and can rely upon their fidelity. A true long since banished your country of Europe. At other Christians tell truth no reliance is to be had on England, she buys and sells all mankind. The Ottomans have no connection with your kings, nor your country—we never sought for your advice, your interference or friendship: we have no minister, no agency, no correspondence with you; for what reason offer ye then to mediate for us with Russia: why seek ye to serve an empire of Infidels as ye call us Mussulmen? We want not your friendship, aid, or mediation. Your Vizier of whom you speak to highly, must have some project of deception in view, some oppressive scheme to amuse your nation, whom we are told are credulous, servile, and adors only of money. Avarice, if we are well informed, is your chief characteristic—you would buy and sell your God—Money is your Duty—and all things is commerce with your Ministry, with your nation. Come you then to tell us to Russia? No, let us bargain for ourselves: When fate has spun out the thread of our good fortune we must yield; what has been decreed by God and the prophet of men must come to pass. We Ottomans know no haste. Duplicity and cunning are your Christian morals. We are not ashamed to be honest, downright, plain and faithful in our State maxims. If we fall in war we submit to the will of heaven decreed from the beginning. We have long lived in splendor the first power on earth, and we glory in having triumphed for ages over Christian infidelity and depravity, mixed with all sorts of vice and hypocrisy; we adore the God of na-

ture and believe in Mahomet. You neither believe in the God you pretend to worship, nor his Son, whom you call both your God and your Prophet. What reliance can there be upon such a sacrilegious race?—Truth you banish as you do virtue, from all your conduct and actions with each other; read the catalogue of the complaints, manifestos, declarations and remonstrances of all the Christian Kings, Monarchs and Emperors, who have lived and warred with each other; you find them all equally blasphemous, equally perfidious, equally cruel, unjust and traitors to their engagements. Did the Turk ever forfeit his promise, word, or honour? Never! did ever a Christian power keep an engagement but while it suited his own avarice or ambition? No! How then do you think we are to trust you a nation at this moment, if told truth, ruled by a perfidious administration, without one grain of virtue to guide the machine of State? The Grand Signior has no public intercourse with your Court; he wants none. If you wish to remain here either as a spy, or as you term yourself, an Ambassador for your Court, you may live with these other Christian nations, while you demean yourself with propriety, but we want neither your aid by sea or land, nor your counsel or mediation. I have no order to thank you for your offer because it is by the Divan decreed offensive; nor have I any command to thank you for the offer of your naval assistance, because it is what the Porte never deemed of admitting into our seas. What you have to do with Russia we neither know or care, our concerns with that Court we mean to finish as suits ourselves, and the maxims of our laws and state policy.

If you are not the most profligate Christian nation, as you are charged to be, you are undoubtedly the boldest, in presumption and effrontery, in offering to bring such a Power as Russia to terms; just as you and some other trivial Christians united, fancy yourselves equal to command—we know better, and therefore thus effrontery of yours amounts to audacity, and to an imbecile dictation, which must render your councils at home mean and contemptible, and your advice abroad unworthy of wisdom or attention of any power, much less the regard of the Porte, which on all occasions when its Ministers had listened to you, have experienced evil, either in your designs or in your ignorance—His sublime Highness cannot be too much on his guard against the attempts and presumption of a nation so perfidious to the interests of its subjects (or colonists)—but it is the usual way of Christian Princes to sell and cede over their subjects to each other for money. Every peace made amongst you, as we are well informed, is made more favourable to the King that best bribes. The Ottoman Ministry have too long and too often given ear to European Councils, and as often as they do, they either were betrayed, told or deceived—away then with your interference for the Porte with Russia.

"It has been your aim to embroil all mankind, and threaten to profit by your perjury. We ask not, want not, nor desire your assistance, because your merchants have been restricted to your double dealings—you have no religion but gain—avarice is your only God, and the Christian faith you profess is but a mask for your hypocrisy—we will hear no more from you—therefore you are commanded to make no reply."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 30.
THE NEW REFORMERS.

MR. GREY represented, that there was a great variety of circumstances which had crept into the English constitution, which the wisest and most moderate men had declared ought no longer to subsist. There were some prerogatives, or at least there was an influence grown on the part of the crown, which arose in some degree from the interests of one national debt, to which, perhaps, the immensity of that debt may in no small measure be attributed, and which our ancestors never had in contemplation when the constitution was originally formed. The example of a neighbouring kingdom, whatever it may suggest to other gentlemen, only tended to confirm him in the opinion, that the defects of a constitution should always be reformed before they amounted to a cause for the constitution being subverted. There were gentlemen of great weight and importance, Mr. Pitt in particular, whose opinions were well known, and who were pledged to its support. The cause of their dissenting for some time past from the application, arose certainly from the pressing nature of the war, and not from any change of sentiment. But as it was necessary towards our countrymen, and to secure the blessings of liberty offered by our constitution, that it should occasionally be revised, he gave notice, that he should, at an early period of the ensuing session, submit a motion for a Parliamentary Reform, and hoped gentlemen would not, in the interval, omit

turning their most serious thoughts to so interesting a subject.

Mr. PITT professed himself directly adverse to the notice now given, and censured the time, and mode, and motives of its introduction. It was perfectly unnecessary for him to state what his opinions were relative to the state of representation in this country. At the time of the American war, and at a subsequent period, he observed that the opinions of the Parliament led one way, and the sentiments of the people directed to another. To cement, or rather to restore the communication and the union of principle which ought to prevail between them, seemed to him a measure peculiarly necessary at that time. That circumstances had since altered the occasion which he then perceived for such proceedings, he was perfectly ready to avow. The country was then in a state of actual distress, and the mind of the public in almost utter despair. But such were the resources to be found in our admirable constitution, that from anxiety and indigence, we had now arisen into opulence and content. The greatest possible good therefore which the allotment of man was capable of receiving, could amount to no more than that when he found himself happy, he should take measures to render that happiness as secure and durable as may be; and viewing the prosperity which we now enjoyed, there was nothing appeared more advisable to him, than to continue the same means by which we had attained it.

As to the time of this notice there were the most serious objections, when mischievous politicians were letting opinions float which might in their nature be subversive of a free order and government—when the avowed partisans of this measure were persons who acknowledged themselves to be enemies of monarchy—the adherents of our having no constitution whatever—the haters of aristocracy—the enemies of religion, and men who were inflexibly averse to all subordination and distinction of ranks whatever.

The manner of bringing it forward he also thought highly reprehensible; where members, withdrawing themselves from that duty and responsibility which their stations imposed upon them, sought adroit associations, deflected the regular Parliamentary line of conduct, and put their names in the public newspapers to resolutions framed in dangerous and irregular meetings.

Mr. FOX professed to hold precisely the same opinions relative to a Parliamentary reform now, which he had constantly and uniformly maintained; and the reason why his name did not appear amongst those of a number of his friends in the advertisement alluded to, was because, that seeing as he did the existing evil as well as they, he saw no practical remedy which they proposed to apply to it. This, in truth, was an objection which occurred to him upon every plan of reform; but being only a partial objection, could never induce him to oppose them. He contended that there never was a time more proper for reform than the present, when we were personally at peace, and when the disorders of a neighbouring country gave us, however necessary to themselves, an awful example of the effects of anarchy and convulsion. He did not wish to be misunderstood on this point, for whatever may be the present distress of France—whether by applying to abstract principles, they had in the end produced no government (which was by no means his opinion) yet the ancient constitution was to be restored, that it ought certainly to be restored, whatever factious it may occasion. France, however, furnished no just for the imitation of this country. It was the greatest excellence and glory of our constitution, that it was always subject to reform, and that the progress of improvement, and in the advancement of which reason and philosophy were making in the progress of human science, renovation and amendment must be applied with greater effect. In France, no repair was sufficient; the whole fabric must be destroyed, and of our constitution there is not a part which has not more than once been reformed.—The prerogatives of the crown, and the privileges of both houses of the legislature, had undergone various modifications, as circumstances required them, from time to time.

He then went more directly to examine what were the innovations of time or mode which could affect this question. If no others had appeared, each disapproving the present form of government—the one Mr. Mackintosh, whose principles were moderate and reasonable—the other, Mr. Price, an American gentleman, who certainly proposed no reform in our constitution, to be believed his dissent went to prove the absurd and chimerical proposition, that we had no constitution at all. When all such opinions might have upon such a wicked people, he did not perfectly know, but if there was any capable of being influenced by such notions, could it be in the world I fancy be to prove to them, that where any evil was discoverable, the remedy was at hand; not in a nation of fools, but in the exertions of their own representative. He concluded

He then went more distinctly to examine what were the situations of time or mode which could affect this question. Two writers had appeared, each disapproving the present form of government—the one Mr. Mackintosh, whose principles were moderate and reasonable—the other, Mr. Paine, an American gentleman, who certainly proposed no reform in our constitution, for he believed his doctrine went to prove the absurd and libellous proposition, that we had no constitution at all. What effect such opinions might have upon weak and wicked people, he did not perfectly know, but if there were any capable of being influenced by such notions, our best mode would surely be to prove to them, that where any defect was discoverable, the remedy was at hand; not in sedition or tumult, but in the exertions of their own representatives. He concluded

a long train of observations with an apology for having troubled the house irregularly, when there was no motion before them.

The speaker observed upon the irregularity of speeches being made when the house had no question to decide upon; but as it was usual on matters of great importance to suffer conversations to take place, and he had allowed it now to two gentlemen, he could, with the permission of the house, continue the indulgence as long as the subject appeared to claim for much attention.

Mr. Burke declared, that it was no affair of light or trifling concern that should have brought him to attend upon the present debate, or induce him to abandon for even so short a time, that measure he wished to maintain when public topics were under their discussion. There were, however, some points upon which general resolutions might give way, and though, after having for eight and twenty years acted, consistently and honourably with a set of friends whom he loved and revered, he may now say to them *valde juvantes*; yet as he perceived that they had taken a strange ground for maintaining the constitution, as it was manifest that invaders had attacked and carried the outworks which younger soldiers should defend, it now became the duty of the invaders to rally their veteran strength, to think on their past services, and apply with renovated vigour to the defence of the citadel.

He then took a very general view, and examined every part of the subject. He maintained, that there was not in this country any society or body of men who were openly associated for the avowed purpose of supporting the cause of despotism; but that there were societies for the support and promotion of anarchy, and the extinction of our present constitution, was known to every one, and even sanctioned by known and respectable names. Here (being called upon to name) he mentioned, amongst others, Mr. Walker of Manchester, who was forward in circulating Paine's book, containing the most gross as well as absurd libels on the constitution. Whether the man in question was an American or not he could not tell. He appeared to him in the light of an amphibious kind of an animal, neither quite French, English, nor Irish, but running about with instincts to see what mischief may possibly be done, in any. His plans had so far succeeded, that a confederacy was formed between the disaffected here and the Jacobin Club in France, that race of *Kegiches* and *Monsters*, whom it was impossible to think of without horror. He stated that the names of the ambassadors to the Jacobins on this occasion were Thomas Cooper and James Watt; and he read some passages of their agreement, by which those parties were *joined* to assist and co-operate in the maintenance of the same principles and pursuits. To show the sort of men with which this confederacy was formed, he gave a description of the present National Assembly of France. Out of 700 men, 500, were attorneys, and other low practitioners in the law. The greatest part of the remainder consisted of shop boys, journeymen, and adventurers. He could point out 150 members who did not possess 200*l.* a year amongst them all; and in the whole congregation there were known to be only six men of property. If men of such habits, such education, and such character, were fit for the purpose of Legislation, let Englishmen imitate them, but let them view their comparative situation before they formed their opinions.

In the course of his speech he paid many compliments to Mr. Pitt, and drew a different conclusion from Mr. Fox on the subject of the Russian amendment. He, in common with the majority of the country, had condemned that measure. The minister was obliged to obey the voice of the nation; but though the act on condemned the measure, they still preserved the minister. In the same manner he wished Gentlemen, whenever they condemned any particular defect in the Government, still to preserve their constitution. From the turbulent disposition of the times, he thought this an improper moment to agitate such questions. He hoped to be understood fairly, when he observed that there were many mischievous measures which may not be mischievously intended, and if he were to select a theme for panegyric and admiration, it would fall upon those Gentlemen whom he was now opposing. Men with good intentions were the best to begin subjects which they may think reform, but which may lead to commotions, and which more enterprising, active or desperate persons may seize upon when the public phrensy was abroad, and overturn the whole of the constitution. Hampden was not a man who could contrive the abominable scenes which succeeded to a conduct he honourably pursued. If the present question came in the shape of a direct proposition, he would for one oppose it; but coming as it did in an indefinite shape, which gave encouragement to the views of the boldest and most profligate adventurers, he could not let it pass without receiving from him the most serious disapprobation.

Mr. Fox recapitulated some arguments in which he had been misunderstood. With regard to Mr. Paine's writings, he again alleged that they were libels against the constitution.

Mr. Burke agreed with Mr. Fox whom he termed his Hon. Friend, the writings in question were libels, but not scandalous; for any man, provided he were amenable to the laws of the country, might declare his sentiments of the constitution.

Mr. Windham avowed his opinion. It was with regret he mentioned, that he differed, both in means and motives, from those with whom he frequently had the happiness to co-operate. The present measure he should think it his duty to oppose; for he knew enough of the nature of the motion announced, to be convinced,

that it was exceedingly dangerous. The excitement of political cabal and discontent he most acutely deprecated. The aspect of affairs portended storm in this country, of which no human sagacity could forestall the consequences. Certain men pretended to run the storm and to afford conductors for its fury. That were reflected from all descriptions. Hence might be apprehended the commencement of perils and commotions in this country; and there remained nothing to oppose these dangers, but the native vigour and good sense of the community. From what has been advanced, it is impossible to divine, whether the majority of the country are favourable to the new association or not. Before we proceed to reform, we should state the grievances that excite the animosities of the people, and then apply the remedy. The public mind is now so much irritated, that the slightest scratch may produce a very alarming wound. The fortuity of circumstances is such that those who excite and commence revolutions, seldom end them. Should the present measure be sanctioned by Parliament they will foster a lion, to whom at last they will fall sacrifices. He flattered himself, that those who, had deviated from their usual prudence, would return to their duty—*Nec ubi parcite misero, &c.*

Mr. ERSKINE, in a very ingenious speech, vindicated himself and the new association with whom he acted. Should there occur any danger from inculcating principles of parliamentary reform, he would have the consolation not to have been the first who promulgated these doctrines. There was a time when Mr. Pitt, following the example of his illustrious father, thought and acted with us on the subject. Why he had renounced his former opinions, he knew not. There might, however, be an honourable cause. Whenever he was convinced of an error, he would willingly recant; but till then, he must abide by his present principles.—Having lived in different countries and societies, and been accustomed to penetrate into the motives of men's actions he could the more easily develop the sentiments of those with whom he acted.—He approved of their conduct; and, notwithstanding certain gentlemen insinuated that they were sounding the trumpet of alarm—[Hear! hear! hear! was loudly vociferated]—with a voice almost exhausted in another place, he was not able to oppose his feeble lungs against the numerous advocates on the other side, who had collected themselves for the sake of moderate measures. Praising the history of the constitution, he said that as a lawyer, and as a man, he was bound to maintain its original principles. The resolution of the society was read, on which he bestowed the warmest encomiums.—Addressing himself to Mr. Pitt, he affirmed, that the people of this country were not adequately represented in parliament; and challenged him to vote a resolution to that effect. If the constitution had remained unimpaired, there would have been a speedy end to the American trouble. Has not Mr. Pitt receded from his former principles? He laid the foundation, they only added a brick or two to form a superstructure. When bad men conspire against the interests of the community, good men must associate. This was the chief reason for the union which now attracted their attention. Am I to suppose (says he) that men will consent to lap off the rotten boroughs, when they have received them as an inheritance? Am I to suppose that certain gentlemen will relapse into the mass of the people? Could Mr. Pitt state the particular services which all those that had been advanced to the peerage had performed? As they had all borough influence, it could not be expected that they would consent to relinquish their power.

After an admirable speech, which we lament, from the lateness of the hour, we cannot detail.—Mr. Erskine concluded by giving his hearty concurrence to Mr. Grey's measure.

Mr. Sheridan thought the present discussion more remarkable for clamour than argument.

He condemned Mr. Pitt for renouncing his former declarations relating to a Parliamentary Reform. He had pledged himself that year after year he would bring forward the subject. The Right Hon. Gentleman, instead of adding 200 Members to the House of Commons, as he proposed, added 200 to the Peerage in this country, and a vast number in Ireland. In comparing Mr. with a certain opponent, he said he was like an Ox in one scale, and a Grasshopper in another. When the new society was so narrowly watched, it became them to be circumspect in their conduct. He apprehended a political convulsion in Ireland, and hoped that Ministry would avert the storm.

By the KING—A PROCLAMATION. GEORGE R.

WHEREAS divers wicked and seditious writings have been printed, published, and industriously dispersed, tending to excite tumult and disorder, by endeavouring to raise groundless jealousies and discontents in the minds of our faithful and loving subjects, respecting the laws and happy constitution of government civil and religious established in this kingdom; and endeavouring to vilify and bring into contempt the wise and wholesome provisions made at the time of the glorious Revolution, and strengthened and confirmed by subsequent laws for the preservation and security of the rights and liberties of our faithful and loving subjects: And whereas divers writings have also been printed, published and industriously dispersed, recommending the said wicked and seditious publications to the attention of all our faithful and loving subjects: And whereas we have also reason to believe that correspondencies have been entered into with sundry persons in Foreign parts, with a view to forward the criminal and wicked purposes above mentioned. And whereas the wealth, happi-

ness and prosperity of this kingdom do, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend upon a due submission to the laws, a just, concordance in the integrity and wisdom of Parliament, and a continuance of that zealous attachment to the government and constitution of the kingdom, which has ever prevailed in the minds of the people thereof: And whereas there is nothing which we so earnestly desire as to secure the public peace and prosperity and to preserve to all our loving subjects the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties, both religious and civil: We, therefore, being resolved, as far as in us lies, to repress the wicked and seditious practices aforesaid, and to deter all persons from following so pernicious an example, have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning all our loving subjects, as they tender their own happiness, and that of their posterity, to guard against all such attempts which aim at the subversion of all regular government within this kingdom, and which are inconsistent with the peace and order of society; and earnestly exhorting them at all times, and to the utmost of their power, to avoid and discourage all proceedings tending to produce riot and tumults; and we do strictly charge and command all our magistrates in and throughout our Kingdom of Great-Britain, that they do make diligent inquiry in order to discover the authors and printers of such wicked and seditious writings as aforesaid, and all others who shall disseminate the same: And we do further charge and command all our Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Chief Magistrates in our Cities, Boroughs, and Corporations, & all other our officers and magistrates throughout our Kingdom of Great-Britain, that they do, in their several and respective stations, take the most immediate and effectual care to suppress and prevent all riots, tumults, and other disorders, which may be attempted to be raised or made by any person or persons, which on whatever pretext they may be grounded, are not only contrary to the law, but dangerous to the most important interests of this kingdom: And we do further require and command all and every our Magistrates aforesaid, that they do, from time to time, transmit to one of our principal Secretaries of State, due and full information of such persons as shall be found offending as aforesaid, or in any degree aiding or abetting therein; it being our determination for the preservation of the peace and happiness of our faithful and loving subjects, to carry the laws vigorously into execution against such offenders as aforesaid.

Given at our Court at the Queen's House, the Twenty first Day of May. One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, in the Thirtieth Year of our Reign.

GOD save the KING.

QUEBEC, May 14.

On Tuesday the first of May the Court of King's Bench was held in this City. During the Term three Bills of Indisment were found against Jean Baptiste Caron, of St. Joseph De la Badce. The one for a rape on his daughter, Judith Caron. The other two were for assaults with an intent to commit rapes on his daughters, Jofetta and Genevieve Caron.

He took his trial on the bill for the rape on Judith, and was convicted.

Nothing could exceed the Horror excited in the breasts of a large audience, during the Trial. Three Daughters brought forward to convict a Father of a Crime at which Human Nature revolts.—He is the first instance in the Province, and for the honor of humanity we hope it will be the last that will stain the Records of the Court.

CARLISLE, June 27.

Monday last arrived here from Philadelphia, on their way to the Westward, between 200 and 300 troops, under the command of Major Joseph Ashton.

BENNINGTON, June 15.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the report published some time since, stating that Judge Powell was sent to Quebec in irons, is wholly premature.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Every recent letter from Spain brings some new instance of the growing spirit of revolt in that country. It manifested itself in Catalonia, where the hardy disposition of the natives is proverbial. Castile and Arragon have followed the example, and if the reports which have reached us, be well founded, despotism and the inquisition have both seen their day.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

We have authority to mention that the project of sending the York Blot Boat to Liverpool, and which returned to this port on Saturday night is likely to answer the purpose intended; and which will prove of great service to the public.

She arrived in England seven days before the packet. Letter of the 20th ult. received at Philadelphia from Cape-Francois informs, that since the Publication of a Proclamation made by the Governor, respecting the People of Colour and free Negroes, many of them have returned to the Camps commanded by M. de Roeyvay and M. de Fontanges.

BOSTON, July 11.

An alarming dispute has arisen at Martinico, between the National troops and the white inhabitants.—The cause was, the execution of the orders of the former to carry into effect the decree of the National Assembly, for restoring the free people of colour to their

a long train of observations with an apology for having troubled the house irregularly, when there was no motion before them.

The speaker observed upon the irregularity of speeches being made when the house had no question to decide upon; but as it was usual on matters of great importance to suffer conversations to take place, and he had allowed it now to two gentlemen, he would, with the permission of the house, continue the indulgence as long as the subject appeared to claim so much attention.

Mr. BURKE declared, that it was no affair of light or trivial concern that should have brought him to attend upon the present debate, or induce him to abandon for even so short a time, that silence he wished to maintain when public topics were under their discussion.—There were, however, some points upon which general resolutions must give way, and though, after having for eight-and-twenty years acted, cordially and honourably with a set of friends whom he loved and revered, he may now say to them *valve junctem*; yet as he perceived that they had taken a strange ground for maintaining the constitution, as it was manifest that invaders had attacked and carried the outworks which younger soldiers should defend, it now became the duty of the invalids to rally their veteran strengths, to think on their past services, and apply with renovated vigour to the defence of the citadel.

He then took a very general view, and examined every part of the subject. He maintained, that there was not in this country any society or body of men who were openly associated for the avowed purpose of supporting the cause of despotism; but that there were societies for the support and promotion of anarchy, and the extinction of our present constitution, was known to every one, and even sanctioned by known and respectable names. Here (being called upon to name) he mentioned, amongst others, Mr. Walker of Manchester, who was forward in circulating Paine's book, containing the most gross as well as absurd libels on the constitution. Whether the man in question was an American or not he could not tell.—He appeared to him in the light of an amphibious kind of an animal, neither quite French, English, nor Irish, but running about with alacrity to see what mischief may possibly be done, in any. His plans had so far succeeded, that a confederacy was formed between the disaffected here and the Jacobin Club in France, that race of *Regicides* and *Monsters*, whom it was impossible to think of without horror. He stated that the names of the ambassadors to the Jacobins on this occasion were Thomas Cooper and James Watt; and he read some passages of their agreement, by which those parties were sworn to assist and co-operate in the maintenance of the same principles and pursuits. To shew the sort of men with which this confederacy was formed, he gave a description of the present National Assembly of France. Out of 700 men, 500 were attorneys, and other low practitioners in the law. The greatest part of the remainder consisted of shop boys, journeymen, and adventurers. He could point out 100 members who did not possess 200*l.* a year amongst them all; and in the whole congregation there were known to be only six men of property. If men of such habits, such education, and such character, were fit for the purpose of Legislation, let Englishmen imitate them, but let them view their comparative situation before they formed their opinions.

In the course of his speech he paid many compliments to Mr. Pitt, and drew a different conclusion from Mr. Fox on the subject of the Russian armament. He, in common with the majority of the country, had condemned that measure. The minister was obliged to obey the voice of the nation; but though the nation condemned the measure, they still preserved the minister. In the same manner he wished Gentlemen, whenever they condemned any particular defect in the Government, still to preserve their constitution. From the turbulent disposition of the times, he thought this an improper moment to agitate such questions.—He hoped to be understood fairly, when he observed that there were many mischievous measures which may not be mischievously intended, and if he were to select a theme for panegyric and admiration, it would fall upon those Gentlemen whom he was now opposing. Men with good intentions were the best to begin subjects which they may think reform, but which may lead to commotions, and which more enterprising, active or desperate persons may seize upon while the public phrenzy was aboard, and overturn the whole of the constitution. Hampden was not a man who could contrive the abominable scenes which succeeded to a conduct not honourably pursued. If the present question came in the shape of a direct proposition, he would for one oppose it; but coming as it did in an indefinite shape, which gave encouragement to the views of the boldest and most profligate adventures, he could not let it pass without receiving from him the most serious disapprobation.

Mr. Fox recapitulated some arguments in which he had been misunderstood. With regard to Mr. Paine's writings, he again alleged that they were libels against the constitution.

Mr. Burke agreed with Mr. Fox whom he termed his Hon. Friend, the writings in question were libels, but not scandalous; for any man, provided he were amenable to the laws of the country, might declare his sentiments of the constitution.

Mr. WINDHAM avowed his opinion. It was with regret he mentioned, that he differed, both in means and motives, from those with whom he frequently had the happiness to co-operate. The present measure he should think it his duty to oppose; for he knew enough of the nature of the motion announced, to be convinced,

that it was exceedingly dangerous. The excitement of political cabal and discontent he most acutely deprecated. The aspect of affairs portended a storm in this country, of which no human sagacity could foretell the consequences. Certain men pretended to run the storm and to afford conductors for its fury. They were selected from all descriptions. Hence might be apprehended the commencement of perils and commotions in this country; and there remained nothing to oppose these dangers, but the native vigour and good sense of the community. From what has been advanced, it is impossible to divine, whether the majority of the country are favourable to the new association or not. Before we proceed to reform, we should state the grievances that excite the murmurs of the people, and then apply the remedy. The public mind is now so much irritated, that the slightest scratch may produce a very alarming wound. The fortuity of circumstances is such that those who excite and commence revolutions, seldom end them. Should the present measure be sanctioned by Parliament they will foster a lion, to whom at last they will fall sacrificers. He flattered himself, that those who, had deviated from their usual prudence, would return to their duty.—*Nec tibi parcite misero*, &c.

Mr. ERSKINE, in a very ingenious speech, vindicated himself and the new association with whom he acted. Should there occur any danger from inculcating principles of parliamentary reform, he would have the consolation not to have been the first who promulgated these doctrines. There was a time when Mr. Pitt, following the example of his illustrious father, thought and acted with us on the subject. Why he had renounced his former opinions, he knew not. There might, however be an honourable cause. Whenever he was convinced of an error, he would willingly recant; but till then, he must abide by his present principles.—Having lived in different countries and societies, and been accustomed to penetrate into the motives of men's actions he could the more easily develop the sentiments of those with whom he acted.—He approved of their conduct; and notwithstanding certain gentlemen insinuated that they were founding the trumpet of alarm—[Hear! hear! hear! was loudly vociferated]—with a voice almost exhausted in another place, he was not able to oppose his feeble lungs against the numerous advocates on the other side, who had collected themselves for the sake of moderate measures. Praising the history of the constitution, he said that as a lawyer, and as a man, he was bound to maintain its original principles. The resolution of the society was read, on which he bestowed the warmest encomiums.—Addressing himself to Mr. Pitt, he affirmed, that the people of this country were not adequately represented in parliament; and challenged him to vote a resolution to that effect. If the constitution had remained unimpaired, there would have been a speedy end to the American trouble. Has not Mr. Pitt receded from his former principles? He laid the foundation, they only added a brick or two to form a superstructure. When bad men conspire against the interests of the community, good men must associate. This was the chief reason for the union which now attracted their attention. Am I to suppose (says he) that men will consent to leap off the rotten boroughs, when they have received them as an inheritance? Am I to suppose that certain gentlemen will relapse into the mass of the people? Could Mr. Pitt state the particular services which all those that had been advanced to the peerage had performed? As they had all borough influence, it could not be expected that they would consent to relinquish their power.

After an admirable speech, which we lament, from the lateness of the hour, we cannot detail.—Mr. Erskine concluded by giving his hearty concurrence to Mr. Grey's measure.

Mr. Sheridan thought the present discussion more remarkable for clamour than argument.

He condemned Mr. Pitt for renouncing his former declarations relating to a Parliamentary Reform. He had pledged himself that year after year he would bring forward the subject. The Right Hon. Gentleman, instead of adding 100 Members to the House of Commons, as he proposed, added 100 to the Peerage in this country, and a vast number in Ireland. In comparing Mr. with a certain opponent, he said he was like an Ox in one scale, and a Grasshopper in another. When the new society was so narrowly watched it became them to be circumspect in their conduct. He apprehended a political convulsion in Ireland, and hoped that Ministry would avert the storm.

By the KING—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS divers wicked and seditious writings have been printed, published, and industriously dispersed, tending to excite tumult and disorder, by endeavouring to raise groundless jealousies and discontents in the minds of our faithful and loving subjects, respecting the laws and happy constitution of government civil and religious established in this kingdom; and endeavouring to vilify and bring into contempt the wise and wholesome provisions made at the time of the glorious Revolution, and strengthened and confirmed by subsequent laws for the preservation and security of the rights and liberties of our faithful and loving subjects: And whereas divers writings have also been printed, published and industriously dispersed, recommending the said wicked and seditious publications to the attention of all our faithful and loving subjects: And whereas we have also reason to believe that correspondences have been entered into with sundry persons in Foreign parts, with a view to forward the criminal and wicked purposes above mentioned. And whereas the wealth, happi-

ness and prosperity of this kingdom do, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend upon a due submission to the laws, a just confidence in the integrity and wisdom of Parliament, and a continuance of that zealous attachment to the government and constitution of the kingdom, which has ever prevailed in the minds of the people thereof: And whereas there is nothing which we so earnestly desire as to secure the public peace and prosperity and to preserve to all our loving subjects the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties, both religious and civil: We, therefore, being resolved, as far as in us lies, to repress the wicked and seditious practices aforesaid, and to deter all persons from following so pernicious an example, have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning all our loving subjects, as they tender their own happiness, and that of their posterity, to guard against all such attempts which aim at the subversion of all regular government within this kingdom, and which are inconsistent with the peace and order of society; and earnestly exhorting them at all times, and to the utmost of their power, to avoid and discourage all proceedings tending to produce riot and tumults; and we do strictly charge and command all our magistrates in and throughout our Kingdom of Great-Britain, that they do make diligent inquiry in order to discover the authors and printers of such wicked and seditious writings as aforesaid, and all others who shall disperse the same: And we do further charge and command all our Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Chief Magistrates in our Cities, Boroughs, and Corporations, & all other our officers and magistrates throughout our kingdom of Great Britain, that they do, in their several and respective stations, take the most immediate and effectual care to suppress and prevent all riots tumults, and other disorders, which may be attempted to be raised or made by any person or persons, which on whatever pretext they may be grounded, are not only contrary to the law, but dangerous to the most important interests of this kingdom: And we do further require and command all and every our Magistrates aforesaid, that they do, from time to time, transmit to one of our principal Secretaries of State, due and full information of such persons as shall be found offending as aforesaid, or in any degree aiding or abetting therein; it being our determination for the preservation of the peace and happiness of our faithful and loving subjects, to carry the laws vigorously into execution against such offenders as aforesaid.

Given at our Court at the Queen's House, the Twenty fifth Day of May, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, in the Thirty-second Year of our Reign.

GOD save the KING.

QUEBEC, May 14.

On Tuesday the first of May the Court of King's Bench was held in this City. During the Term three Bills of Indiscreet were found against Jean Baptiste Caron, of St. Joseph De la Baucce. The one for a rape on his daughter, Judith Caron. The other two were for assaults with an intent to commit rapes on his daughters, Jofetta and Genevieve Caron.

He took his trial on the bill for the rape on Judith, and was convicted.

Nothing could exceed the Horror excited in the breasts of a large audience, during the Trial. Three Daughters brought forward to convict a Father of a Crime at which Human Nature revolts.—He is the first instance in the Province, and for the honor of humanity we hope it will be the last that will stain the Records of the Court.

CARLEISLE, June 27.

Monday last arrived here from Philadelphia, on their way to the Westward, between 200 and 300 troops, under the command of Major Joseph Ashton.

BENNINGTON, June 15.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the report published some time since, stating that Judge Powell was sent to Quebec in irons, is wholly premature.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Every recent letter from Spain brings some new instance of the growing spirit of revolt in that country. It manifested itself in Catalonia, where the hardy disposition of the natives is proverbial. Castile and Arragon have followed the example, and if the reports which have reached us, be well founded, despotism and the inquisition have both seen their day.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

We have authority to mention that the project of sending the York Bilot Boat to Liverpool, and which returned to this port on Saturday night is likely to answer the purpose intended; and which will prove of great service to the public.

She arrived in England seven days before the packet. Letters of the 20th ult. received at Philadelphia from Capz-Francois inform, that since the Publication of a Proclamation made by the Governor, respecting the People of Colour and free Negroes, many of them have returned to the Camps commanded by M. de Rorvray and M. de Fontanges.

BOSTON, July 11.

An alarming dispute has arisen at Martinico, between the National troops and the white inhabitants.—The cause was, the execution of the orders of the former to carry into effect the decree of the National Assembly, for restoring the free people of colour to their

political rights as active citizens.—The tumult was quelled by the reinforcement of the National Guards.

A similar tumult has agitated the seat of government at Martinico.

JULY 14.

The famous Col. Larleton, has left England, and joined the army of M. de la Fayette.

The latest European Intelligence received in this town, is by the ship Ann, Capt. Morie, from Dunkirk, which is arrived at Bedford. Captain Morie left Dunkirk, the 27th May—and informs, that no material engagement had taken place since Gen. Dillon's defeat; that several persons, accessory to his death, are held for trial, and are expected would suffer, as it was generally believed the suspicion of his treachery is groundless.—That the inhuman massacre of this officer was much reprobated, and had greatly discouraged the other officers, who fear a similar fate, as they cannot restrain the licentiousness of the soldiery.—That affairs did not wear the most pleasant appearance—and that it was the prevailing opinion, at Dunkirk, that no further attempts would be made to enter the Emperor's dominions, but make it an object to prevent the invasion of France.

PROVIDENCE, July 14.

On Wednesday last, the Senior Class of the College in this town was examined in the learned languages, and arts and sciences, before the professors and tutors, and a number of the literati of this town—and acquitted themselves with honour.—Too much commendation cannot be given them for their proficiency in mathematics and natural philosophy.

NEWPORT, July 16.

Capt. Joseph Brandt, the celebrated Indian Chief from Canada, departed a few Days since from Philadelphia on a Journey to the Westward. It is said his Object is to conciliate the Minds of the hostile Indian, and lay a Foundation for a permanent Peace between those Tribes and the United States.

In the short Space of Three Months, viz. April, May and June, no less than 161,344 Barrels inspected Flour, and 1418 Barrels Middlings, have been shipped for Exportation at the Port of Philadelphia—as certified by the Inspector.

The Fourth of July has been celebrated in all Parts of the Union, with more Attention, if possible, this Year, than at any Time heretofore.

The last Advices from England mention, that another Riot had happened at Birmingham on the 21st of May, in which seven Houses were completely gutted, and the principal Furniture destroyed.—The Windows of others were broken, and other Damage done to them.—The Military were called in, and many of the Rioters were wounded, and some killed, before it was suppressed.

Capt. Sills of the Sloop Happy Couple, arrived at New-York from Edenton brings the following Account: "That on the 23d inst. nine Frenchmen landed on the Beach of Portsmouth, eight of whom set out for Washington; the One remaining said that they belonged to a French Brig from Savannah to France, with 300 Hogheads of Tobacco—that on Sunday the 17th of June they murdered the Captain and Mate, scuttled the Brig on both Sides, and left her with a Woman on board; and that on Friday the 24th of June, Captain Sills, in Lat. 35. 20 fell in with the above Brig, and which had been just taken Possession of by a British Schooner, commanded by Capt. Enlist Jones, from Antigua bound to Edenton, who had put some Hands on board, and directed her for Norfolk. The Brig had 5 Feet Water in the Hold when boarded by Capt. Jones.

Capt. Thomas Miles, of the Sloop Fanny, from Washington, who arrived here on Thursday last, informs that the People belonging to the above Brig were taken up at Washington, and sent to Newbern in chains.—They consisted of three Englishmen and a Boy, one Lushman and two Frenchmen, who acknowledged the Murder. The Brig was called the Bail de Bethens, she belonged to Bourdeaux, and was loaded with 300 Hogheads of Tobacco and 200 Tierces of Rice.

Capt. Miles also informs, that a few Days before he sailed, a Fire happened at Washington, which consumed Three of the principal Houses, in the Place, and Two Stores, the Property of Messrs. Peter Caffo, David Shoemaker, and David Jones, Merchants.—It was discovered that the Store of Mr. Caffo was purposely set on Fire by two Boys belonging to him, which communicated to the other Buildings—the Boys were committed to Gaol.

DIED.—At Marietta, Western Territory, on the 17th ult. Gen. BENJAMIN LUFFER, formerly of Massachusetts, and a Colonel of one of the Regular Regiments of that State, during the late War.

—At North Kingstown, in an advanced Age, BERIAM BROWN, Esq; for many Years Sheriff of the County of Washington—A Gentleman highly and deservedly respected.

THE Public are hereby informed that a Post is established from Newport direct to Boston, through Bristol, Warren, Dighton and Taunton.—The Mail to leave Newport every Tuesday Morning, at Six o'Clock—to be at Boston on Wednesday at One o'Clock in the Afternoon.—To leave Boston every Thursday at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon—and to arrive at Newport every Friday at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon.—Every Command from the commercial Character will be attended to (by the Post-Riders) with Fidelity and Despatch.

A Post is likewise to leave Newport every Friday Morning to Providence, and return the next Day through East Greenwich.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, June Session, A.D. 1792.
An Act, amending an Act, made and passed at February Session, A.D. 1792, entitled, "An Act regulating the Office of Lime-Casks, and the Inspection of Lime."

BE it Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby Enacted, That from and after the First Day of August next, every Half-Hoghead of Lime, shall be of the following Dimensions, to wit: Thirty Inches in Length between the Heads, Twenty Inches and an Half in Diameter at the Heads, and of sufficient Bulge to contain Fifty Gallons; any Thing in the aforesaid Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall be the Duty of every Person, exporting Stone-Lime previous to the Exportation thereof, to make and produce his Certificate to the Collector of the District in which it shall be exported, that the same hath been inspected and branded agreeably to Law.

It is Ordered, That this Act be published in the Newport and Providence News Papers.

A true Copy:

Witness, HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

In the Copy of the Act, passed at last Session, further regulating the Office of Lime-Casks, delivered for the Press, a material Mistake was made. To rectify it the Printers in the State are requested to publish the preceding Copy.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Providence July 6th, 1792.

AGREEABLY to the Act of Congress, passed at the last Session, for establishing a uniform Militia in the United States—the Commanding-Officers of the several military Companies in this State, or every Description, are hereby directed to enrol all the free white male Citizens within their respective Districts, between the Ages of 18 and 45; and make a Return of such Enrolment to the Commandants of the Regiments to which they respectively belong, on or before the 20th Day of August next.—And the Commandants of the several Regiments are directed from the said Returns, to have made out Regimental Returns, and transmit the same, by the 10th of September, to the Brigade-Majors of their several Brigades.—And the several Brigade-Majors in the State are directed, from the Regimental Returns as aforesaid, to make out Brigade Returns and forward them to the Adjutant General, by the 20th of September, who is also directed from the Returns forwarded to him to make out a general Return—and lay the same before his Excellency the Governor, by the 10th of October—in Order that the regular Return of the Militia of this State may be had before the Legislature at their Session in October next.

THOMAS HOLDEN, Major-General.

The COLLECTION, No. V.

Man superior walks
Amid the glad creation, musing praise,
And looking lovely gratitude.

THOMPSON.

IT is a sentiment obvious to all, that the variety of objects which meet our senses, and solicit our notice in every advancing step of life, should lead our thoughts to the Supreme Director of all things, and awaken some moral reflections in our hearts. The beauties of the season and the blessings which blooming nature encourages us to hope for, naturally prompt an unvaried mind to cheerful gratitude, and love.

Methods it is impossible for any lover of rural scenes not to feel grateful when he beholds "all nature quick and bustling into birth;" when he hears the universal symphony of creation; and when in this renewal of nature, he anticipates universal plenty to satisfy the wants of every living thing. When the sight is cheered with beauty; when the smell is regaled with odours; when the ear is charmed with melody; when the whole earth appears like a paradise; when the little hills rejoice on every side and the valleys shout for joy, how impossible is it for the heart not to join in the chorus, mixing its innocent praise with the rising odours, and lending up grateful hallelujahs with the ascending voices of universal nature, adoring the unbounded munificence of that Being who,

Glowe in the stars and blossoms in the trees,
Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze.
Ye sons of men on Nature's Sins depend,
The tender parent and the trusty friend!
From him the tenants of the leafy grove,
Receive their food and live upon his love!
He bids the violet and the blushing rose,
To balmy gales their beauteous hues disclose;
Simply sublime and negligent of art,
They lend the moral to the listening heart;
Seek more than outward charms; the loveliest form,
Bends to the blast and scarce out-veils the scorn;
Or grant that winds and tempests never invade,
How soon, alas! the beauteous forms fade!
Be virtuous then thy aim and plea for glory,
Life's fading prospects in the doing day!
Then bid the tempest rage, the mischief red,
I will but resign thee to the arms of God;
Forever fix thee in the realms above,
Where hope is known no more, and faith is lost in love.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

District of Newport July 14.

ENTERED,

Sloop Sufanna, Phillips,	from
— Aurora, Caboon,	Boston
Schooner Unity, Libby,	New-York
— Betty, Burr,	Scarborough
— Abigail, Bowen,	St. Martins
Brig Hannah, Betts,	Ditto
— Hope, Wood,	Philadelphia
— Little Sally, Earl,	Havannah
Sloop Friendship, Peterson,	Tappanock
— Dove, Reed,	New-York
— Fanny, Mines,	Alexandria
— Apollo, Caboon,	Washington

CLEARED,

Sloop Mary, Gibbs,	for
— Dolphin, Phillips,	Edenton
— Aurora, Caboon,	Guadeloupe
— Ranger, Frisbey,	New-York
Brig Enterprise, Wardwell,	New-London
	Hispniola

TO BE SOLD, BY

Green Burroughs,

At his Shop near Banister's Wharf, and opposite Mr. Thomas Townsend's, the following Articles, viz.

HOLLOW Ware; Hard Ware, consisting of Cutlery; Crockery Ware; Glass Ware; Tin Ware and Wooden Ware; Spanish Brown; Red Oker; Lampblack; Rosin; Pitch; Turpentine; Tar; Oakum; Pewee; Nails; Shoes; Hard Soap; Cotton and Wool Cards; Writing and Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; Bonnet Datto, by the Dozen; Coddish; Flour; Rice; Tea; Coffee; Allspice; Pepper; Cotton and Sheep's Wool; Indigo; Copperas; Alum; Logwood; Redwood; Furick; Buckles; Buttons; Tape; Spelling Books; Hour and Half Hour Glasses; Cordage; Spun yarn; Bedcords; Deepsea Line; Coddlines; Loglines; Mailing Twine; Fishing Lines; Lime by the Cask and Bushel; Vinegar by the Barrel or Gallon; Chalk by the Hundred or Pound; Weavers' Slays; Felt Hats; Brushes; Leather, and sundry other Articles, cheap for Cash.

N.B. He will give any of the above Articles, or Cash, for Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewee, Lead, Junk, Oakum, Gin Jugs, Cask and Quart Bottles, Canvases, and Cotton and Linen-Rags.

Newport, July 16, 1792.

THE Subscribers having heretofore been appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council of South-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROUSE J. HELME, late of said Town, Esq; deceased, represented insolvent, appointed the 2d Monday of July, 1792, to receive the Vouchers to said Claims; but that Day proving stormy as to prevent Attendance of the Claimants, the Commissioners will attend on said Business, at the House of Robert Potter, Esq; in said Town, on the 16th of August next, when those Accounts that are not properly vouched will be disallowed, by

F. PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingstown, July 9, 1792.

COMER and TRY.

At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

A fresh and general Assortment of English and European GOODS, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT, WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hoghead or Barrel,

Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Cask,
Brown Sugar by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hoghead,
Mullin Duck by the Bolt,
Cordage of all Sizes,
One Cask of good Porter, containing 7½ Dozen,
Also two Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

Likewise the well known House, Wharf and Stores, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business these many Years, and will be to do cheep for Cash.

He will continue to carry on the BAKING OF STEADY BREAD in all its Branches, and has on hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheep as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

Newport, July 16, 1792.

political rights as active citizens.—The tumult was quelled by the reinforcement of the National Guards.

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JULY 14.

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State of Rhode-Island, &c.

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HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Providence July 6th, 1792.

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THOMAS HOLDEN, Major-General.

The COLLECTION, No. V.

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THOMPSON.

IT is a sentiment obvious to all, that the variety of objects which meet our senses, and solicit our notice in every advancing step of life, should lead our thoughts to the Supreme Director of all things, and awaken some moral reflections in our hearts. The beauties of the season and the blessings which blooming nature encourages us to hope for, naturally prompt an unvitiated mind to cheerfulness, gratitude, and love.

Methinks it is impossible for any lover of rural scenes not to feel grateful when he beholds "all nature quick and bustling into birth;" when he hears the universal symphony of creation; and when in this renewal of nature, he anticipates universal plenty to satisfy the wants of every living thing. When the sight is cheered with beauty; when the smell is regaled with odours; when the ear is charmed with melody; when the whole earth appears like a paradise; when the little hills rejoice on every side and the valleys shout for joy, how impossible is it for the heart not to join in the chorus, mixing its incense of praise with the rising odours, and sending up grateful hallelujahs with the ascending voices of universal nature, adoring the unbounded munificence of that Being who,

Glow in the stars and blossoms in the trees,
Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze.
Ye sons of men on Nature's Sire depend,
The tend'rest parent and the truest friend!
From him the tenants of the leafy grove,
Receive their food and live upon his love!
He bids the violet and the blushing rose,
To balmy gales their beauteous hues disclose;
Simply sublime and negligent of art,
They lend the moral to the listening heart;
Seek more than outward charms; the loveliest form,
Bends to the blast and scarce out-lives the storm;
Or grant that winds and tempests ne'er invade,
How soon, alas! the beauteous colours fade!
Be virtue then thy aim and pleas'd survey,
Life's fading prospects in the dying clay;
Then bid the tempest rage, the mansion nod,
'Twill but resign thee to the arms of God;
Forever fix thee in the realms above,
Where hope is known no more, and faith is lost in love.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport July 14.

ENTERED,

Sloop Sufanna, Phillips,
— Aurora, Cahoon,
Schooner Unity, Libby,
— Betty, Burr,
— Abigail, Bowen,
Brig Hannah, Bots,
— Hope, Wood,
— Little Sally, Earl,
Sloop Friendship, Peterson,
— Dove, Reed,
— Fanny, Miles,
— Apollo, Cahoon,

from
Boston
New-York
Scarborough
St. Martins
Ditto
Philadelphia
Havannah
Tappanock
New-York
Alexandria
Washington
New-York

CLEARED,

Sloop Mary, Gibbs,
— Dolphin, Phillips,
— Aurora, Cahoon,
— Ranger, Prosbrey,
Brig Enterprise, Wardwell,

for
Edenton
Guadaloupe
New-York
New-London
Hispaniola

TO BE SOLD, BY

Green Burroughs,

At his Shop near Banister's Wharf, and opposite Mr. Thomas Townsend's, the following Articles, viz.

HOLLOW Ware; Hard Ware, consisting of Cutlery; Crockery Ware; Glass Ware; Tin Ware and Wooden Ware; Spanish Brown; Red Oker; Lampblack; Rosin; Pitch; Turpentine; Tar; Oakum; Pewter; Nails; Shoes; Hard Soap; Cotton and Wool Cards; Writing and Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; Bonnet Ditto, by the Dozen; Codfish; Flour; Rice; Tea; Coffee; Allspice; Pepper; Cotton and Sheep's Wool; Indigo; Copperas; Alum; Logwood; Redwood; Furick; Buckles; Buttons; Tape; Spelling Books; Hour and Half-Hour Glasses; Cordage; Spun yarn; Bedcords; Deepsea Lines; Codlines; Loglines; Marling Twine; Fishing Lines; Lime by the Cask and Bushel; Vinegar by the Barrel or Gallon; Chalk by the Hundred or Pound; Weavers' Slays; Felt Hats; Brushes; Leather, and sundry other Articles, cheap for Cash.

N. B. He will give any of the above Articles, or Cash, for Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Junk, Oakum, Gin Jugs, Cask and Quart Bottles, Canals, and Cotton and Linen-Rags.

Newport, July 16, 1792.

THE Subscribers having heretofore been appointed by the Worshippful Town-Council of South-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROUSE J. HELME, late of said Town, Esq; deceased, represented insolvent, appointed the 2d Monday of July, 1792, to receive the Vouchers to said Claims; but that Day proving stormy as to prevent Attendance of the Claimants, the Commissioners will attend on said Business, at the House of Robert Potter, Esq; in said Town, on the 16th of August next, when those Accounts that are not properly vouched will be disallowed, by

F. PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingstown, July 9, 1792.

COME and TRY.

At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE. A fresh and general Assortment of English and European GOODS, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT, WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hoghead or Barrel,

Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Brown Sugar by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hoghead,
Rusin Duck by the Bolt,
Cordage of all Sizes,

One Cask of good Porter, containing 7½ Dozen;
Also two Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

Likewise the well known House, Wharf and Stores, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business these many Years, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

Newport, July 16, 1792.

WITH A TRANSLATION.

Ahl ! ca ira, ca ira, ca ira,
 Le temple, en ce jour jadis effrayé,
Ahl ca ira, ca ira, ca ira,
 Malgré ruines tout rembray,
 Nos cœurs nous console en se levant là,
 Et nous allons chanter de la tchib,
Ahl ca ira, ca ira, ca ira,
 Quand Ebranlades de l'Esperance,
 Comme un royaume de la pitié et la
 En chantant ma chère patrie et son drapeau,
Ahl ca ira, ca ira, ca ira,
 Malgré ruines tout rembray,
Ahl ca ira, ca ira, ca ira.

AN E C D O T E.

Informs his Customers and others, that he has opened
 an Assortment of GLASS WARE, such as
Quart and Pint Decanters, Wine
 Glasses, Half-Pint, Gill and Half Gill Tumblers,
 Sals, Vinegar Cruets, Proof Glasses, and small Size
 Jelly Glasses.

Newport, June 22, 1792.

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. John Andrews, to the House of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,

A General Assortment of English Goods,
among which are the following :

SUPPERFINE Broad
Cloths,
Low priced Ditto,
Bazars,
Irish Linens,
Rustia Shetlings,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalleons,
Black Everlasting,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calmancoets,
Silk Gapes,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Men's and Women's
Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods,
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 28, 1792.

TO BE RENTED, if wanted, immediately, upon reasonable Terms, the pleasant situated HOUSE, upon the *Hill*, belonging to the Church, lately occupied by Dr. John Baker.—Any Person who wishes to hire, may know the Terms by applying to

Newport, July 2, 1792.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he executes the Carving Business, in a Store on Mr. Sabins's Wharf, a little to the Southward of Messrs. Brown & Francis's Store. He flatters himself he shall give Satisfaction to those who shall favour him with their Employ; and they may depend upon having their Business done with Punctuality and Dispatch, and the best Favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by the humble Servant,
FERRA GODFREY.

Providence, July 2, 1772.

An excellent and complete Assortment
of choice

Imported by the East Ship, just opened, and now selling
At the sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers
for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal
Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine
to sell as low as any Store in the State.

A. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per
Bushel or larger Quantity.

Newport, May 10, 1792.

Have received, direct from the Manufactories, a Con-
 figment of GOODS, which they will sell, by
 Wholesale, on as low Terms as can be had in New-
 York or Boston, consisting of—

Callicosa Sharyla Jeans Euf-

tians, low price'd Licens, Mens' Beaver and Calf
Hats, Morsons, fashionable Buttons, Cutlery, &c. &c.
Newport, June 22, 1792.

HAS for Sale, several Houses and Lots of Land in different Parts of this Town, all which will be sold so cheap, as will bring the Purchasers from 8 to 10 per Cent. for their Money.

Some Farms on the Island, and on the Main, that will bring in to the Purchaser 8 per Cent. and upwards.

He purchases Soldiers Depreciation Ballances, and 6 per Cent, 2 per Cent, and deferred Stock, Final and Loan Office Certificates, Old Continental Bills, New Emulsion Money, Indents, Rhode-Island and Boston State Notes.

Any Persons having Sloop, Schooners or Brigs from 50 to 120 Tons, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to him.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of MARY COWLEY, late of Newport, deceased, Widow, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Adjustment: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

JOHN GRIMES, Administrator,
ELIZA GRIMES, Administratrix,
MARY PENROSE, Administratrix.

Newport, June 5, 1792.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of HENRY DAYTON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby notify the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

JOHN TOPHAM.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

To be SOLD or LET,
THE House, Stores, &c. at the Landing
 on the East Side of New-Shoreham, together with
 25 Acres of good Land adjoining; if let, 50 Acres more
 may be had with it. For further Particulars inquire of
 the Subscriber living on the Premises.

New Shoreham, June 20, 1792.

TAKEN up off Block-Island, a few Days since, an ANCHOR with a few Fathoms of Cable to it—Whoever claiming the same and proving their Property, may have said Anchor with paying what is customary in such Cases, by applying to Capt. Eli Bayle, at the Port of Wickford, State of Rhode-Island.

June 19, 1792.

June 19, 1792.

To consist of { 400 Tickets at Two Dollars.
450 Ditto at One Dollar.

Prizes.		Dols.		Dols.
3	of	100	are	300
4		25		100
10		10		100
20		5		100
60		4		240
120		3		360

First Number drawn, if a Prize, shall }
be entitled to a further Sum of } 50

Last Number drawn, if a Prize, shall }
be entitled to a further sum of } 50

Tickets of Two Dollars, shall be entitled to the whole Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Tickets of One Dollar, shall be entitled to Half the Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after drawing, will be deemed generously given to the Society.
This Class will be drawn, *without any reserve*, on the 28th Day of June next, and the Prizes paid by Mr. Thomas Rumrell, immediately after Publication.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,

} Managers;

Newport, May 19, 1792.

** * The Drawing of the last Class of the Second Congregational Church Lottery is unavoidably deferred for Three Weeks, in Consequence of some Tickets that were sent abroad, of which no Advice is yet received.*
June 25, 1792.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS
S C H E M E.

1	Prize of	3000	Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000		are	2000
2		500			1000
3		200			600
15		100			1500
20		50			1000
25		20			750
50		20			1000
1 2		8			816
2379		6			14274
2600	Prizes.				2600
5400	Blanks.				5960
			Deduction,		

8000 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, 32000
 97 Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on
 Demand, and those Prizes not demanded within Six
 Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the
 Use of the Budge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Class are now ready for Sale, by Messrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PIERCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The First and Third Clais provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Clais, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will shortly be drawn. Ticket Prices exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the First Clais, received in pay at One Dollar each.

H A S F O R S A L E,

BEST Petersburg clean 6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glazs,
 Hemp,
 Russia Duck,
 A Variety of Grass Ware,
 Tickenburg,
 Hart and Club German
 Ornaburg,
 Steel,
 Russia Sheetmg,
 Sheet Iron,
 Dowels,
 Card Wire,
 Coarse Linens,
 Hamburg Lines,
 Cambricks,
 Bohem Tea, by the Chest
 Lawns,
 &c. &c.

Writing Paper,
 Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

Newport, March 12, 1792.

Newport, March 12, 1792.

The following is the celebrated
FRENCH REVOLUTION SONG,
WITH A TRANSLATION.

CAIRA.

Ah! ca ira, ca ira, ca ira,
Le peuple, en ce jour sans cesse repete ah!
Ah! ca ira, ca ira, ca ira,
Malgre mutins tout reussira,
Nos ennemis confus en refont la,
Et nous all-ous chanter Al le lu jah,
Ah! ca ira, ca ira, ca ira,
Quand Boileau jadis du Clerge, par la,
Comme un prophe—te ill a predit ce la,
En chantant ma chan sonnet avec plaisir on dira,
Ah! ca ira, ca ira, ca ira,
Malgre, mutins tout reussira,
Ah! ca ira, ca ira, ca ira.

Ah! 'twill do, 'twill do, 'twill do,
The people shall for e're repeat,
Ah! 'twill do, 'twill do, 'twill do,
In spite of mutinies we'll succeed.
Our enemies confus'd shall stand,
While Hallelujah chants our band,
Ah! 'twill do, 'twill do, 'twill do,
In days of yore so sung BOILEAU,
His prophecies of Gallic church,
Ah! 'twill do, 'twill do, 'twill do,
In spite of mutinies we'll succeed.

ANECDOTE.

A GENTLEMAN amusing himself in the gallery of the Palais, in Paris observed, while he was carelessly looking over some pamphlets at a bookseller's there, a suspicious fellow standing too near him; the gentleman was dressed, according to the fashion of those times, in a coat with a prodigious number of tags and tassels, which the thief, for such he was, began to have a design upon; and the gentleman, not willing to disappoint him, turned his head another way, on purpose to give him an opportunity; the thief immediately set to work, and in a trice twisted seven or eight of the silver tags; the gentleman immediately perceived it, and slyly drawing out of his pocket a penknife, which cut like a razor, caught the fellow by the ear, and cut it off close from his head. "Murder! murder!" (cries the thief) "Robbery! robbery!" (cries the gentleman) Upon this the thief, in a passion, throwing them at the gentleman (says, "There are your tags and buttons") Very well (says the gentleman, throwing it back in the like manner) "There is your ear."

Nathan Bebee

Informs his Customers and others, that he has opened an Assortment of GLASS WARE, such as
Quart and Pint Decanters, Wine
Glasses, Half-Pint, Gill and Half Gill Tumblers, Salts, Vinegar Cruets, Proof Glasses, and small Size Jelly Glasses.

Newport, June 29, 1792

John Thompson

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. John Andrews, to the House of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,

A General Assortment of English Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Tammies,
Cloths, Taborets,
Low priced Ditto, Calimancoes,
Baizes, Silk Crape,
Irish Linens, Shawls,
Russia Sheetting, Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Cambricks and Lawns, Mens' and Womens'
Calicoes and Chinzes, Stockings,
Bed Furniture, Sundry Manchester Goods
Shalloons, Fine Threads,
Black Everlasting, Knives and Forks,
Silk Poplins, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 28, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY
J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

LARGE Royal Quarto Bibles,
printed by Isaiah Thomas, at Worcester—The Laws of the United States—also those of the last Session of Congress—The Works of Col. Humphreys—Doctor Linn's Sermons—and a great Variety of Books and Stationary.

TO BE RENTED, if wanted, immediately, upon reasonable Terms, the pleasant situated HOUSE, upon the Hill, belonging to the Church, lately occupied by Dr. John Baker.—Any Person who wishes to hire, may know the Terms by applying to

B. BRENTON.

Newport, July 2, 1792.

CARVING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he executes the Carving Business, in a Store on Mr. Sabin's Wharf, a little to the Southward of Messrs. Brown & Francis's Store. He flatters himself he shall give Satisfaction to those who shall favour him with their Employ; and they may depend upon having their Business done with Punctuality and Despatch, and the least Favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble Servant,

EZRA GODFREY.

Providence, July 2, 1792.

An excellent and complete Assortment of choice

English Goods,

Imported by the last Ships, just opened, and now selling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green and Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to sell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Bushel or larger Quantity.

Newport, May 10, 1792.

Gibbs & Channing

Have received, direct from the Manufactories, a Consignment of GOODS, which they will sell, by Wholesale, on as low Terms as can be had in New-York or Boston, consisting of—

Calicoes, Shawls, Jeans, Fustians, low priced Linens, Mens' Beaver and Castor Hats, Morsens, fashionable Buttons, Cutlery, &c. &c.
Newport, June 22, 1792.

Jacob Isaacks

HAS for Sale, several Houses and Lots of Land in different Parts of this Town, all which will be sold so cheap, as will bring the Purchasers from 8 to 16 per Cent. for their Money.

Some Farms on the Island, and on the Main, that will bring in to the Purchaser 6 per Cent. and upwards. He purchases Soldiers Depreciation Ballances, and 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, and deferred Stock, Final and Loan Office Certificates, Old Continental Bills, New Emission Money, Indents, Rhode-Island and Boston State Notes.

Any Persons having Sloops, Schooners or Brigs from 60 to 120 Tons, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to him.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of MARY COWLEY, late of Newport, deceased, Widow, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Adjustment: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

JOHN GRIMES, Administrator,
ELIZA GRIMES, Administratrix,
MARY PENROSE, Administratrix.

Newport, June 5, 1792.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of HENRY DAYTON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby notify the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

JOHN TOPHAM,
EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

To be SOLD or LET,

THE House, Stores, &c. at the Landing on the East Side of New-Shoreham, together with 25 Acres of good Land adjoining; if let, 30 Acres more may be had with it. For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber living on the Premises.

HENRY LITTLEFIELD.

New-Shoreham, June 20, 1792.

TAKEN up off Block-Island, a few Days since, an ANCHOR with a few Fathoms of Cable to it—Whoever claiming the same and proving their Property, may have said Anchor with paying what is customary in such Cases, by applying to Capt. Eli Bayle, at the Port of Wickford, State of Rhode-Island.

June 19, 1792.

L A S T C L A S S:
Second Congregational Church
LOTTERY,

C L A S S F.

To consist of { 400 Tickets at Two Dollars,
450 Ditto at One Dollar.

Prizes.	of	Dols.	are	Dols.
3		100		300
4		25		100
10		10		100
20		5		100
60		4		240
120		3		360

First Number drawn, if a Prize, shall be entitled to a further Sum of } 50
Last Number drawn, if a Prize, shall be entitled to a further sum of } 50
Tickets of Two Dollars, shall be entitled to the whole Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.
Tickets of One Dollar, shall be entitled to Half the Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after drawing, will be deemed generously given to the Society. This Class will be drawn, without any reserve, on the 28th Day of June next, and the Prizes paid by Mr. Thomas Rumreil, immediately after Publication.

THOMAS RUMREIL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN, } Managers;

Newport, May 19, 1792.

* * The Drawing of the last Class of the Second Congregational Church Lottery is unavoidably deferred for Three Weeks, in Consequence of some Tickets that were sent abroad, of which no Advice is yet received.
June 25, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE,
LOTTERY,
FOURTH AND LAST CLASS
S C H E M E.

Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2	1000	are	2000
3	500		1000
3	200		600
16	100		1600
20	50		1000
25	30		750
50	20		1000
102	8		816
2379	6		14274

2600 Prizes.
5400 Blanks. Deduction, 5960

8000 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, 32000
Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and those Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Use of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers;

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Class are now ready for Sale, by Messrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PEIRCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The First and Third Clais provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Clais, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will shortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the First Clais, received in pay at One Dollar each.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean 6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glais,
Russia Duck, A Variety of Glass Ware,
Ticklenburg, Hart and Club German
Oznaburg, Steel,
Russia Sheetting, Sheet Iron,
Dowls, Card Wire,
Coarse Linens, Hamburg Lines,
Cambricks, Bohem Tea, by the Chest
Laws, &c. &c.

Writing Paper,
Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Ho
head.

Newport, March 12, 1792.